

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 52. VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1817.

[VOL. XXXI.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL-
LARS per annum, paid in advance, or
FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this
paper, are, 50 cents for the first inser-
tion of every 15 lines or under, and 25
cents for each continuance; longer ad-
vertisements in the same proportion.

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son,

INFORM their friends that they have con-
nected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS,
the selling of MERCANDISE regu-
larly at AUCTION, when consigned to them
for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11.—tf.

THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. McCalla,

(CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.)

WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of

Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to,

CLOUD & GAINES.

Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—tf

SEASONABLE FRESH GOODS BY THE PACKAGE AND PIECE.

THE Subscribers have received, and now offer for sale, at their store on Mill street, between Main and Short streets, a handsome assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

the most of which have been purchased at the late sales at Auction in Philadelphia; and will be sold by the package, piece, or entire invoice, (amounting to about 14,000 dollars) at the Philadelphia cash prices, with the additional expense of transportation—consisting of

Superfine, second, and coarse Broad Cloths
Linen, Batiste, and Habit ditto
Shepherd's best London double mild Cas-
tlemere

Fine and low priced ditto ditto
Red and Point Blankets, assorted in bales
Red and green 6-4 Bookings

Red, white, and yellow Flannels
Super white shirting ditto
6-4 superfine stout dark Ginghams

Superfine and low priced Calicoes
Furniture plate ditto
Elegant rich Chintz ditto
Low priced and superfine fashionable Fur-
iture Dimities

Long Cloths, and other Shirting Muslins
Bleached domestic ditto
A handsome assortment of 4-4 Irish Linens
9-8 and 6-4 Cambria Muslins

Black and various colored ditto
Linen Damask, Table Cloths
Madras Handkerchiefs, various qualities

8-4 Cashmere Shawls
Dark Loom Cloutz ditto
Scarlet Watercolor Cloth ditto
Black and coloured Bombazets
4-4 rich orange and scarlet printed Rat-
tinetts

Jacquett, Nanook, and Demi-Cambria
Muslins

Sprig'd Mull ditto
4-4 and 6-4 superfine Scotch Book ditto
Ditto imitation India ditto
Corded Muslins

Superfine Baftas, Sauns, and other India
Muslins

Chocoate, scarlet, yellow and flag Silk Hand-
kerchiefs

Black twilled and fringed ditto
Cotton and Linen Brown Hollands

Velvets and Cords—Beaver Gloves
A handsome assortment of Winter Vestings
Men's and Women's black and colored
Worsted Hoses

Children's ditto
Men's Lamb's Wool and Vignonia Hoses
Sewing Silks and Twists of every color
Best quality London Twists

Black Canion Silk
Likewise,

12 Boxes best SPANISH SEALS, and
14 ditto 8 by 10 WINDOW GLASS.
GIBBS & McCALLA.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817.—tf

ELEGANT CARPETING

Just received and for sale at the Store of

T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,
which they offer at a very reduced price.

August 23—tf

ALEX. PARKER SON,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in
addition to their former assortment,
SILKS, BEDDICKING,

LADIES' full dress MOROCCO SLIPPERS,

Fair stitched CORK-HEEL DITTO.

LOAF SUGAR and COFFEE,

The best IMPERIAL and YOUNG HYSON
TEAS.

FRENCH BRANDY of the first quality, &c.

Which will make, with those on hand, a very
general assortment for the season, and which

will be sold much lower than usual for cash.

Lexington, Dec. 6—4t

Commission Business.

THE undersigned have this day entered into
a Copartnership, for the purpose of trans-
acting BUSINESS ON COMMISSION in this
City, under the firm of JACKSON & REYNOLDS.

ALEX'R. JACKSON.

JAS. M. REYNOLDS.

New Orleans, Nov. 20, 1817—Dec. 20—13t.

Schree & Johnsons,
CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)
HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep
on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-
sale, an assortment of
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,
CASSINETS, HARD-WARE,
SATTINETTS, NAILS of every de-
scription, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of
BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,
and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be
properly attended to.

Lexington, Sept. 13—tf.

The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and
Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the
above three times.

BARTLET & COX,

OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE term of the partnership of the above
firm having expired, the affairs of the
concern will be settled by the subscriber.

He continues business on his own account in
New-Orleans—where consignments and orders
will meet due and prompt attention.

His establishment is in Poidrass street, a
healthy and pleasant part of the city, and near
the active business of the boats and shipping.

NATH'L COX.

Nov. 15—tf

HORSE MARKET.

On every Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock,

Will be a regular sale at Auction, of
Horses, Cattle and other live Stock; Wag-
ons, Carriages and Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

Persons wishing at any time to sell any of
the above articles, are requested to make entry of
the same with us, some days prior to, or at
least before the day of sale.

A. LE GRAND & CO.

Auc'trs. & Com. Merchants.

October 11—tf

NEW GOODS.

Thomas & James Anderson

HAVE just received a general assortment of
MERCANDISE, recently selected in
Philadelphia, at very reduced prices;

AMONG WHICH ARE

Sheppard's Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fine and Common Cloths.

Superfine, Fine and Coarse Cassimeres,
Pelisse Cloths, assorted colors,

Flannels, Bombezzets and Rattinets,

Elegant Merino and Coburg Shawls,

Do. Silk Do.

Irish Linens, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
English and India Mull Muslins,

Tambored, Striped, and Book Do.

Plush Trimmings,

Levantine, Senshaw and Mantua Silks,

White, Black and Colored Satins,

Assorted CUTLERY and HARDWARE.

They have also best Madeira WINE, 4th
proof French BRANDY, and Jamaica SPI-
RITS; and

A few boxes Spanish CHOCOLATE.

M'Quie's Sweet-scented Chewing TOBAC-
CO, by the keg or twist.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

SPUN COTTON, by the quantity or dozen.

Nov. 15—tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received and opened a large and
well-selected ASSORTMENT OF MER-
CHANDISE, suitable for the present and ap-
proaching season, in the house lately occupied by

James Campbell, on Main street, next door to
L. Sanders, and opposite the Kentucky Ga-
zette Office; which they offer for sale on rea-
sonable terms for cash, and the following pro-
ducts, viz.—Wheat, Hemp, Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Country Linen and Linsey.

G. & J. ROBINSON.

Nov. 15—tf

Bills on New-Orleans,

DRAWN at any date, not exceeding four
months, will be purchased at the OFFICE OF

DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT OF THE
BANK OF THE U. S. STATES, at LEXINGTON.

WANTED, at the same place, BILLS ON
PIITSBURG.

E. SALOMON, CASHIER.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1817.—tf

WATCHES.

THE subscribers have just received,

Gold and Silver Patent Lever

Watches.

Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale
at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A General
Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for
Cash, or notes at a short date.

THILFORD, TROTTER, & CO.

Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817. tf

20,000.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies of

Lexington and its vicinity, that she has
opened a MILLINERY STORE in the house

recently occupied by Mrs. Boggs, in Main street,

where may be had the newest fashions, Velvet,
Silk, and Split Straw BONNETS. Also, a va-
riety of CAPS and COLERETS, with other ar-
ticles usually kept in that line of business.

CRIMPING done in the neatest manner.

Dec. 20—tf

SMITH & TODD.

Lexington, Dec. 6—6t

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

We offer for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office

BLANK bound Journals, halfdo. do.

Copy Books, Pocket Books,

Blank Warrants, Executions,

Tobacco Notes, Replevin Bonds,

Masonic Diplomas, Writing Paper,

Branch U. S. Bank Checks,

Indentures, Deeds, &c.

Kentucky Almanack for 1818,

by the groce, dozen, or single one.

Lexington, Dec. 20—tf

NEW & CHEAP STORE.

G. WOODWARD,

(Main street, 2 doors east of Ky. In. Bank.)

OFFERS FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A GENERAL AS-

SORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

BOUGHT in New York for cash, at package

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS.

Mr. JOHNSON (of Kentucky) reported a bill authorizing a commutation of Soldiers' Bounty Lands.

[The first section of this bill provides that the soldiers of the late and present army shall be allowed to commute their land-patents or claims for money, at the rate of one dollar and forty cents per acre, to be paid in four annual installments, by the Pension Agents appointed in the several States; provided that there be in all cases a complete relinquishment of all claims on said lands by the commutators to the United States. The second section of the bill makes the appropriation deemed necessary to carry the first into effect.]

AMELIA ISLAND & SPANISH PATRIOTS.

Mr RHEA offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the House of Representatives any information he may possess, and think proper to communicate, relative to the proceedings of certain persons who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the state of Georgia in the summer of the present year, and made an establishment there; and also any information he hath, and may think proper to communicate, relative to an establishment made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulf of Mexico, at a place called Galveston, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana; together with the reasons inducing him to issue orders to suppress the said establishments.

Mr. RHEA said that the Establishments referred to in the resolution he had just offered, had already excited much attention throughout the country, which would be still more attracted to that point by the order given to suppress them. His object in offering this motion was to obtain such information as might satisfy the minds of the American people on the expediency of that measure.

Mr. FORSYTH moved to strike out the last clause of the proposed resolution. It would be an extraordinary course for the House to ask for the reasons of the measure in question, when they were distinctly and satisfactorily avowed in the Message of the President. To call upon him, after that exposition, to explain the reasons for his conduct, would be to cast a severe reflection on the Executive, as implying dissatisfaction at the reasons already given. For his own part, Mr. F. said, the conduct of the Executive appeared to him to have been perfectly correct; but he had no objection to any information desired, if asked for unconnected with the clause he had excepted to.

Mr. HUGH NELSON of Va. twice addressed the House on the main subject of the resolution, but, being interrupted in his remarks by incidental circumstances, we have connected his observations in the following report of the substance of them. A few remarks are added, which the interruptions referred to prevented him from making. Mr. N. was decidedly in favor of the motion. Like the honorable Speaker, who had alluded to this matter when in committee of the whole the other day, Mr. N. said, he felt his confidence in the Executive not diminished; like him, he felt confident that the measure of the suppression of these establishments, was founded, in their opinion, in a just sense of propriety, and in a desire to promote the public weal; and he believed that, for the satisfaction of the public, and for a just vindication of the Executive, these documents should be exhibited. I cannot but believe, said he, that the public will see, that, in this measure, the conduct of the government has been marked by a due respect to the rights of the Spanish provinces, and a vigilant and prompt attention to the rights and interests of our own country. It is the best interest of the Spanish provinces, embarked in the noble cause of emancipating themselves, to give evidence to the world, that all their proceedings are the result of just and sound principles; to repel and refute, by a high minded and magnanimous conduct, the malignant and calumnious representations, which would place them in the grade of savages and barbarians. A just regard to the opinions of the civilized world; a due estimate of their own dignity and self-respect, will lead them to disclaim all connection with these piratical establishments. Their own interest would lead them to co-operate in the extinction of these hordes of buccaneers. There was a time when the union of McGregor, distinguished by his gallant exertions in the patriot cause of the Spanish Provinces, with their naval commander Aury, and supported by some of the high-minded and gallant spirits of our own late military establishment, might have led to the opinion, that it was a bold and valorous enterprise, to wrest from their oppressors a portion of their territory, and bravely to wage the war in the assailable dominions of the Spanish monarch. But the moment for that opinion is gone by; McGregor has abandoned them. Posey, and the other gallant spirits of this country, no more give color to the enterprise. And have they not themselves given fairer proofs, if proofs are wanting, that they are but a horde of buccaneers, invading our own territory and plundering our own citizens? See the accounts from Savannah. To believe that these settlements are sanctioned by the patriots, would be to degrade them from the high and dignified station which they hold in our estimation. That the patriots should themselves countenance such establishments, would be farther to descend from the highest pinnacle of honorable elevation, to the lowest abyss of humiliation and contempt. Men embarked in the glorious and magnanimous struggle for freedom and the rights of man, can never stoop to

the condition of buccaneers, banditti and pirates. That the pulse of every lover of freedom should beat high, in sympathy with the asserters of the rights of man in every region, is consonant to the nature of man; but that ours should throb with delight at the success, and recoil to the heart on the defeat, of our neighbors, our brothers inhabiting the same continent, migrating thither about the same period, and under circumstances very similar—with our brothers who were lately suffering as we did, from the cold and unfriendly oppressions produced on them by their kindred and their friends—is surely not to be wondered at. Similitude of suffering will produce congenial sympathy. Similitude of suffering in a similar and virtuous cause, will find no limit to its feeling. But feeling will not give us the correct standard whereby the course and conduct of the legislators entrusted with the guardianship of the rights and interests of their constituents, but just now successfully emerged from the same arduous and exalted struggle, should be regulated. This feeling must be tempered with sound discretion. Experience must teach us a little prudence. Who is there amongst us, of the most ardent of those whose feelings beat most high in the cause of revolutionary France, and who were most violent in denouncing the conduct and pacific policy of the great father of his country, for attempting to restrain those feelings within the limits of a sound and discreet prudence, who did not, when experience had shewn us the mad policy of implicating our destinies with hers, who did not offer homage to the wisdom, virtue, and patriotism of that man? I was one of those who, as loudly as any other, denounced the proclamation of neutrality, and the, as we then called it, arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional interference of the executive, to restrain us from co-operating with our allies in the cause of freedom and the rights of man. The sagacity and virtue of the patriot now receive that homage and respect, which the wild extravagancies and ardent intemperance of youth then most vehemently denied. So will posterity act and decide, as to the conduct of our prudent administration. However amiable and estimable this ardent sympathy with our southern brethren, nobly redeeming themselves from an oppressive and odious bondage, may appear, yet a course dictated by sound discretion, and guided by caution and prudence, in an administration, must meet their approbation. Although some among us may see, in the conduct of the administration, a one-sided policy; may see, in every one of their acts, from the proclamation of 1815, issued to suppress an expedition said to be organizing in Louisiana, to the order for suppressing the establishments at Amelia Island and Galveston, that all these acts have been on one side; that they all bore against the provinces, against the cause in which the patriots are engaged—yet, Sir, I cannot doubt, that when this course shall be calmly and dispassionately scanned and examined, the judgment of the American people, and of an impartial posterity, will applaud the course, and see in it the result of a wise, virtuous, and patriotic policy. They will discern, in the proclamation issued by Mr. Madison, and in his declarations to the Spanish minister, that the flag of the patriots in our ports should be equally respected with every other, nothing but a determined adherence to the dictates of a just and impartial neutrality. They will see in the course of policy pursued by the new administration, as marked out to us in the President's message, that the conduct of the government has been most conciliatory and friendly; as friendly as it could be without engaging in the war on their side. In the declaration, that this contest is regarded, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights, our government has gone before every power, and has advanced, in an eminent degree, the interests of the provinces. It has given them countenance, and will increase for them the respect of other nations. The measure now taken is a strong one in their favor. The President in his message, has spoken of their rights as being equal to those of Spain. He has sent agents to communicate with them as the governments de facto, and has declared the right of this government to hold such communications with the provincial authorities. The agents are, it is true, informal, and have no commissions; yet their communications will be not the less respected. Going thither in a vessel of war, will give the stamp of authority to these communications, and cause them to be well received and attended to. This measure, in itself, goes far towards a recognition of their independence: it is every thing but an express acknowledgement. It gives them the advantages of such acknowledgement, without its disadvantages, and also without too great a compromise of the United States. The other part of the Message, which declares that the United States will not profit of their independence, will have a beneficial effect, in favor of the provinces. It will dissipate the jealousies of England, and other powers, and lessen the desire, on their part, to oppose the independence of the provinces. The government has, therefore, done all that a wise policy and a benevolent feeling towards the provinces could require. They have, also, obeyed the imperious duty of a just neutrality. In the determination to require nothing peculiarly advantageous to the United States to be conceded, on the part of the provinces, a proper regard is had to their situation, and to the embarrassments under which they might be thrown by any undue concessions made. We all recollect, with grateful feelings, the

conduct of France to us in our revolutionary struggle; but we all remember too, the embarrassments experienced by us during their revolution, from the guarantee which, by treaty, we had made of their West India possessions. It is wished that the provinces should never be placed in a situation similar to ours, so thereafter to be subject to any embarrassment from stipulations made by them. They are to be left free to consult their own best interest, and their own true policy. The daily intelligence which we receive from the Island of Amelia, proves the wisdom and prudence of our government in endeavoring to suppress these establishments. The world will do homage to the magnanimity and justice of the Spanish provinces in renouncing all connection with these settlements. It will raise the character of the United States, by shewing their determination to put down all piratical establishments; that the movements of a people contending for their liberties, are totally different from the establishments of pirates and buccaneers. In entertaining the opinion that the provinces never sanctioned them, as is believed, we shew respect to the colonies and raise their character. It is the interest of the colonies to disavow them, and thereby raise their character with us and with the European governments. It cannot be doubted they will disavow them, and they amongst us who stimulate them to an opposite policy, are not their real friends, but their worst enemies.

Mr. HOLMES (of Massachusetts) said he should never be opposed to any call for information on any subject, when wanted by the house. But it appeared to him that the call now proposed was unnecessary, since the resolution adopted the other day would embrace the information now desired. He thought the house should wait a day or two, to see whether they would not obtain, without further call, all the information they desired from the executive. With this view, he moved that the resolution should lie on the table.

Mr. NELSON opposed the motion, urging some of the arguments comprehended in the above substantial statement of his remarks, as a reason against delay. Mr. ROBERTSON (of Louisiana) read the resolution adopted the other day, calling for information respecting the state of the colonies of Spain in South America, that gentlemen might judge whether it comprehended the information now desired. It might be that, under this resolution, the President would consider that East Florida formed a portion of the colonies of South America, as well as any other province; and would transmit, therefore, all the information required in relation to Amelia Island, &c. Yielding to the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that in a day or two the house would receive the information desired, Mr. R. thought it would be as well to let the resolution lie until the President's answer to the other call should be received. If that did not comprise the desired information, this resolution might then be taken up and passed.

Mr. MILLER (of South Carolina) was opposed to the proposed postponement of this motion; the objects of which, and of that which passed the other day, he said, were totally distinct. The object of that was to inquire into the political state of the Spanish colonies: the design of this was to satisfy the nation that the executive had acted on sufficient grounds in the course he had taken in regard to Amelia Island and Galveston. This, he said, was a reason sufficient to induce him to vote against laying the resolution on the table. If that motion should not prevail, he should vote for the amendment proposed by Mr. Forsyth, because the facts on which it was founded would certainly disclose the reasons of the measure. The Speaker had the other day intimated, on the floor of this house, that every act of the government, from the proclamation against the expedition said to be fitting out at New Orleans in 1815, to the present day, had been hostile to the Spanish Patriots. Now, Mr. M. said, he looked upon the information called for by the resolution as necessary to repel the reproach, from so high a source, thus thrown on the government. He therefore hoped the resolve would be suffered to pass.

Mr. JOHNSON (of Kentucky) said he had not understood the Speaker, in debate the other day, to have intimated that every act of the government had been hostile to the patriot cause; but that they had leaned to one side of the question; had borne more against the Patriots than against Spain. And, if our acts had any operation at all, who could deny, Mr. J. asked, that what the Speaker had said, was the fact? Was not the proclamation of 1815 of that nature? It was issued in consequence of representations of the Spanish minister. Being issued at his instance, if it had any bearing at all, must it not have had a leaning against the Spanish Patriots? With regard to the seizure of the Spanish colonies, if that measure had any operation at all in regard to the two parties, must it not be against the Patriots? Theirs, he said, was a cause which he would not now advocate: but the sentiment avowed by the Speaker was his sentiment—one which he would avow in this house, and every where—that whenever our acts had a tendency to one side or the other, it was to the injury of the Patriots. Not that the Speaker meant to say, any more than himself, that our government intended hostility to that cause: for, Mr. J. said, he understood him to have unequivocally said, he had no doubt it would appear that the reasons of the executive for the measure in question had been sufficient to justify it. Mr. J. was in favor of laying the resolution on the table, until it

was ascertained whether the resolution was or was not necessary, in addition to that passed the other day.

Mr. RHEA opposed the motion to lay this resolution on the table, contending that its object was totally distinct from that passed the other day. That proposed an enquiry into the state of foreign nations: this proposed an enquiry into our own concerns—into a matter perhaps embracing a question of peace or war, and on which therefore Congress ought to have full information. If not laid on the table, Mr. R. said he should have no hesitation in voting for the amendment proposed by Mr. Forsyth.

Mr. HARRISON (of Ohio) opposed the motion to lay the resolution on the table, by arguments drawn from the Message, which he thought invited such a call. Mr. M. in the course of some remarks, which the reporter did not distinctly hear, referred to the bearing of the law of nations on the case of the occupation of neutral territory for military purposes, &c. Mr. H. coincided in the view taken the other day by the Speaker, that every act of this government in relation to the contest between Spain and the Colonies had borne hard on the latter; and he therefore desired further information on the subject embraced by the resolution.

Mr. HOLMES (of Mass.) said he regarded the information sought by the resolution as exceedingly important. The fact of the suppression of the establishments at those places so often referred to, attracted the attention of the nation—and he was therefore in favor of the earliest official information on the subject, that the house might understand on what grounds the Executive of the United States had undertaken to suppress these establishments. Mr. H. was, however, of opinion that this resolution was unnecessary, being embraced in the general call made, a few days ago, for information on the political state of the Spanish provinces, of which East Florida, embracing Amelia Island, was one: and the same reasoning would apply to Galveston, situated on territory equally claimed by Spain and the United States. If, however, the information now desired should not be received, Mr. H. said, he should be one of the first to vote for it, considering it highly important. The intention to seize on these establishments, had struck him with some surprise, he said, when first informed of the fact; but he had no doubt the reasons for the measure would prove satisfactory to all. He would go as far as any gentleman, at any time, into an inquiry into the conduct of the executive; but he thought gentlemen were going too fast now, to call specifically for information which it was probable might reach the house before this second call could reach the President. He, therefore, hoped it would be laid on the table.

The question to lay the resolution on the table, was then taken. For the motion
Against it
So the motion was lost.
Mr. Rhea having accepted Mr. Forsyth's proposed amendment, as part of his motion—
The main question was taken on the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, without a division; and a committee ordered to be appointed to wait on the President therewith.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.
The usual number of petitions were presented and referred; among which was one by Mr. McCoy of Virginia, from an honest couple in his district, who represent that they have been united in wedlock's happy bonds for seven and twenty years, in which time they have added to their population twenty children, nineteen of whom are now living, and whom they have maintained by the product of their manual labor. Conceiving themselves entitled to the favor of Congress on that score, they pray for a donation of public land, to make their declining years more easy to them. The petition was referred to the committee on public lands.

A petition was also presented from C. Hammond, contesting the election of Mr. Herrick, of Ohio, a member of this house, on the ground of his having at the time of his election, and until a few days before he took his seat here, held the office of attorney of the United States for the district of Ohio. This petition was read and referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. LOWDENS, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to abolish the internal duties. [The repeal to take place from and after the 31st day of the present month.] The bill was twice read and committed.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, with a view to ascertain the sense of the house on certain points, that the labors of the military committee should not be unnecessarily troublesome to the house, and burdensome to themselves, submitted the following resolutions to the consideration of the house:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the regular army who were killed in battle, or died in service during the late war with Great Britain.

2. That it is expedient to provide by law for the disbanded and deranged officers of the army of the United States, who served in the late war with Great Britain, donations in land, viz. to each major general 1230 acres; to each brigadier general 1,120 acres; to each colonel or lieutenant colonel 960 acres; to each major 800 acres; to each captain 440 acres; to each subaltern 400 acres.

3. That it is expedient to establish by law three additional military academies; one in the vicinity of Fort Dearborn, in the state of South Carolina; one in the vicinity of New York, in the state of Kentucky; one in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, in the state of Virginia; one third of the cadets to be sons of the officers and soldiers of the late army, who died in the service of the United States during the late war.

4. That it is expedient to organize by law a corps of invalids, to be composed of one thousand men.

5. That it is expedient to make provision by law for the repeal of so much of the act of July 6, 1812, as authorizes additional pay and emoluments to brevet rank in the army of the United States.

6. That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist hereafter of eight thousand men, including the corps of invalids. Provided, that the corps of engineers, the general staff, and ordnance department shall be retained as at present established: Provided also, that no part of the army shall be disbanded in consequence of said reduction, but the same shall be effected by permitting vacancies, as they occur, to remain.

7. That it is expedient to provide by law for an additional national army, to be located on the western waters.

8. That it is expedient to provide for an additional ration to each commissioned officer in the army of the United States.

9. That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report bills embracing those objects.

The several resolutions were received and referred to a committee of the whole house for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Packer, of Virginia, Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House of Representatives, information of what roads have been made, or are in progress, under the executive authority of the United States; the states and territories through which they pass, or are intended to pass; the periods when they were ordered to be made, and how far they have been executed.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Va. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution from the senate for admitting the state of Mississippi into the union. The constitution of the state having been read through at the suggestion of Mr. Taylor—the committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolution; which was then read a third time, and finally passed.

IN SENATE.—December 9.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, in pursuance of notice yesterday given, introduced the following resolution for an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to internal improvements:

Resolved, &c. That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution:—Congress shall have power to pass laws appropriating money for constructing roads and canals, and improving the navigation of water courses. Provided, however, that no road or canal, shall be constructed in any state, nor the navigation of its waters improved, without the consent of such state. And provided also, that whenever Congress shall appropriate money to these objects, the amount thereof shall be distributed among the several states, in the ratio of representation which each state shall have in the most numerous branch of the national legislature—but the portion of any state, with its own consent, may be applied to the purposes aforesaid, in any other state." The resolution lies on the table for consideration.

The question to lay the resolution on the table, was then taken.

For the motion
Against it
81

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Rhea having accepted Mr. Forsyth's proposed amendment, as part of his motion—

The main question was taken on the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, without a division; and a committee ordered to be appointed to wait on the President therewith.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9.
The usual number of petitions were presented and referred; among which was one by Mr. McCoy of Virginia, from an honest couple in his district, who represent that they have been united in wedlock's happy bonds for seven and twenty years, in which time they have added to their population twenty children, nineteen of whom are now living, and whom they have maintained by the product of their manual labor. Conceiving themselves entitled to the favor of Congress on that score, they pray for a donation of public land, to make their declining years more easy to them. The petition was referred to the committee on public lands.

Agriculture is the natural and necessary pursuit of the majority of our citizens; and a reward for their labor can only be found in a profitable sale of their produce. In articles bearing a great disproportion between the bulk and value, the expense and risk of transportation to a distant market, must form a very considerable item in the ultimate price, and constitute a proportionable loss to the producer, on whom it will chiefly fall; consequently, every improvement of the roads and navigable streams, by which the risk and expense of transportation are lessened, is so much saved to agriculture and to the country.

Agriculture cannot thrive without commerce to dispose of its surplus produce. The facility and security which are offered to transportation by the improvement of roads and navigable rivers, enable commerce to bring into market the distant and scattered products of the soil. Money judiciously expended on such improvements, is known by experience, not only to add greatly to the convenience and comfort of travelling, and also to constitute the solid sources of the wealth of a country, but to be lasting monuments of the wisdom and foresight of its law-givers.

Your committee, while impressed with the importance of the subject, are also aware of the difficulties of effecting the objects contemplated, to the extent that could be desired; the difficulty of laying out a portion of the public funds, with economy and advantage, without connecting it with individual interest and enterprise, and at the same time the impracticability of so uniting them in relation to our navigable streams, which are now used almost solely for the exportation of our produce; and when in best condition for that purpose, our citizens are but little indebted to the benefit of improvements, and would conceive it unjust to have to pay a transit duty.

On this branch of the subject your

received for the Russian fleet at this port, consisting of six sail of the line, and some frigates, to be got ready for sea immediately." The same paper says, "new wheat fell this day eight shillings below the price of last week; and old wheat about three shillings." American flour at Liverpool, Oct. 14, as stated in the Courier of the 15th, 52 a 54s. Letters from St. Petersburg state, that immense quantities of hemp, flax, and tallow could not be shipped on account of the scarcity of vessels. Two or three hundred ships, mostly British, had passed the Sound for the higher ports in the Baltic; they would, no doubt, be immediately loaded. Two or three failures, to a considerable amount, had occurred; they were Russian houses.—The Paris papers were chiefly filled with the trials of the assassins of Fidaldez, and the conspirators of the Black Pin.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 2.
FROM PORTO CAVELLO.

We learn from Capt. Bowers, of the brig Active, that it was reported at Porto Cavello, that the Royalists had suffered a severe defeat at Cumana and Barcelona. Several transports, with troops, arrived at Porto Cavello two or three days before Capt. Bowers sailed, but every thing relating to the affair, which might enable the public to judge of the magnitude of the disaster, was kept secret.

The brig Seneca, Capt. Clark, which arrived at this port last evening from Canton, touched at St. Helena on the 15th of October for supplies and water. The English corvette ship Friendship, bound to Botany Bay, made the Island same time. From the officers of the squadron, and the master intendant from shore, Capt. C. received every attention his situation required. Provisions were uncommonly scarce and dear. The crews of the vessels stationed at the Island, had for many months been living on salt provisions. The Conqueror 74, Rear Admiral Plamain, sloop Raccoon, brig Léverette, and 9 small transport ships, were the only vessels there. Things were quiet with regard to Napoleon. His secretary, it was said, had been detected in attempting an illicit correspondence with some person or persons in the town, and had been sent off to the Cape of Good Hope.

Capt. Clark has favored us with the particulars of the robbery and plunder of the ship Wabash, of Baltimore, while lying in Macao roads, in substance the same as related by Capt. Dorr, arrived at Boston, who sailed a week before. The body of the chief mate, which drifted ashore near the town, was taken up and strictly examined by the Mandarin, at that place, who had interested himself warmly in endeavoring to detect the perpetrators of this outrage. There seemed no doubt at Canton that this act was committed by persons who were in the habit of visiting ships, as attached to pilot or compradore's boats, or by those persons themselves. They spoke the language in common use there very well, and were acquainted with the circumstance of Capt. Gant's being at Canton. The compradore, pilots, &c. had been notified by the authorities in future not to approach vessels outside but at their peril. And our Consul, it was understood, had employed one or two boats to cruise off Macao, with a notice of this transaction to vessels bound in.

It is a singular circumstance that our accounts from the Island of St. Helena are of a later date than from England—The ship Trident which arrived here on the 22d ult. passed St. Helena on the 12th of October, the same day as the last vessel from England sailed from Liverpool; and the Seneca from Canton touched at St. Helena as late as the 15th of Oct.

EXTRACT FROM NATCHITOCHES—DATED
October 17, 1817.

"The patriots in Mexico are forming a rendezvous, with a view to the organization of another auxiliary army on the river St. Marc, on the frontier of Texas, which empties itself into the bay of St. Joseph: this rendezvous is expected to form a general depot for discipline and supplies, and the Mexican patriots mean to afford every encouragement to all who wish to join the standard of liberty.—There is no doubt that they will be able to concentrate a large force there, and the precautions taken to move with discipline and assure supplies, will render every moment they make effective. The people of Mexico are no doubt very ignorant generally, but there is not one of them that does not know the difference between a government within themselves and the oppressive system of Spain and its deputies. They require only a small army well organized, with a suitable staff to conduct details without weakening the line, to become excellent soldiers; they are wonderfully prompt at imitating and acquiring habits that are novel and agreeable to them, and though living no great ways from the tropic, are hardy and can bear privations as well as our Indians. I think many of our young men will find a fine field open here by the beginning of the new year."—*Aurora*.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

The captain of the sloop Randolph, arrived at Norfolk on Friday last from St. Augustine, brought advices that the Spaniards had assembled a force, for the protection of that place, amounting to twelve to fifteen hundred regular troops, besides a considerable body of militia. The Spanish government brig San Fernando had recently brought a reinforcement of troops from Havana, besides money and military stores. The inhabitants were under no apprehension of an attack from the "patriots" of Amelia.

Markets at St. Augustine were very dull, and there were few transactions of commercial nature.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED
Frankfort, Dec. 19.

"The bill from the house of representatives, providing for a new election, was, by the opposition party, taken up as soon as it was reported to the senate. It was moved to dispense with the second reading, for the purpose of committing it to a committee of the whole, for discussion; a course uniformly adopted on all important subjects, and agreeable to parliamentary usage. This was denied by the opposition, who avowed their disposition not to discuss the subject at all, but to reject the bill on its first appearance. Upon the motion for a dispensation of the rule, Mr. BLEDSOE, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. BARRY contended warmly for its propriety, alleging that it was an important measure, called for by the voice of the people; that the petition of the smallest portion of citizens was entitled to the respect and attention of the legislature at all times; that the present measure was demanded by a large majority of the people of Kentucky; that it was unparadise in the representatives of the people to treat it with disrespect. Mr. OWENS, from Adair, avowed his determination to reject the bill at once. This man is looked to as the leader of the governor's party. He declared that he *disdained and abhorred the measure*. With some difficulty, the friends of the bill succeeded in a motion to adjourn. On next day, Wednesday, the question was met upon the second reading of the bill. Mr. F. JOHNSON opened the discussion with considerable ability. His arguments were strong and convincing. He offered some new and interesting views on the constitutional question, and lashed with severity the executive cause. He also took occasion to chastise Mr. OWENS for his expression, that he *disdained and abhorred the measure*. Mr. BLEDSOE followed in an able speech, unanswered in point of argument, and unrivaled in point of eloquence. It will bear a comparison with the best speeches that have ever been delivered on a political question in the United States. He took up the greater part of two days. I fear that a portion of it will be lost, as Mr. KENDALL was unable from indisposition to attend the senate the second day of the debate. When Mr. BLEDSOE had concluded his speech, there was a pause for some minutes; every one looked to Mr. BRIDGES and OWENS, who had taken notes at considerable length, for a reply; but they looked in vain.—Not a word was said by them. Just before the question was put, Mr. BARRY rose and remarked, that upon a question so deeply interesting to the community, it was not his intention to have given a silent vote; that he was prepared to give his views to the senate, and felt anxious to do so. But after the able discussion and unanswerable arguments of Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. BLEDSOE, it would, he said, be presumption in him to attempt to throw additional light on the subject. As the field of argument had been yielded to them, it would be assailing a vanquished enemy, who seemed to have submitted to discretion. The non-election members submitted to all this, and said not a word in vindication of their opinions. The vote on the bill was 14 to 18.

"A bill has passed the senate, to incorporate Sanders's manufacturing company, and I hope it will pass the house of representatives. It will be important to Sanders, and to the public also."

SENATE OF KENTUCKY.

The majority of this body manifested, on the new election question, such a gross contempt for the public will, and such a degree of violence and indecency in the manner in which they treated the subject when it came before them from the house, that we trust their constituents will bear them in mind at the next election. When the bill providing for a new governor, was taken up in the popular branch of the legislature, its friends, though comprising about two thirds of that branch, anxiously invited debate; they passed it through all the legislative forms, and expressed an ardent wish that their adversaries should take their own time for its discussion. The election not being designed until August next, the friends of the people's rights perceived no necessity for hurrying the bill through the legislature; they wished all the light thrown on the subject, of which it was susceptible; they desired, for themselves and their constituents, all the information which the pretended sticklers for the constitution could give on the great question; and they did not finally pass the bill for some days. But "a time-serving" and hypocritical senatorial majority, "*disdaining and abhorring*" the public voice and the people's rights, outrageously endeavored to suppress debate; then trampled on the sacred forms of legislation, in their zeal to court executive "good will," and to heap insult and indignity on the people. They "*disdained*" even to give a reason for rejecting an important measure. These men; these "*no-party*" men; these enlightened few, who were, according to a certain Burritt, elected for four years, in order that they might be placed beyond the reach of popular excitement; these "*would-be nobility and privileged*" class, will be made, by an injured and an indignant people, to feel the just effects of their aristocratic and insidious proceedings, and of their violation of the public rights. The greater number of them will be turned out; they will not even have the consolation of reflecting, in their obscurity, that they have been faithful servants of the people, whom they were chosen to represent.

People of Kentucky! As you value your precious liberties, the dear inheritance purchased by the toils and blood of your revolutionary ancestors, remember, at the polls, the men of the senate, who, unmindful of their real station of *representatives*, and presuming to act as your *superiors and masters*, outraged the estimable right of suffrage, and voted, against your declared will, to continue in office as your governor, for three years longer, a person whom you never voted for as such, and who would never have been chosen by you for that station.

ALARMING!

The "National Register," published in Washington City, has just discovered that the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress possesses "a species of magical power," which enables him "to regulate matters and things so as to become a formidable political adversary to any administration, and might even carry his point in opposition to the sentiment of congress!" This must be truly an astonishing and alarming discovery, for which the sapient Editor of the Register is entitled to a patent, or a pension, from the administration. The "magical power," which the Speaker possesses, is simply the appointment of committees, and the preservation of order in the proceedings of the house.—Now, when no committee can finally decide on any measure for that body, and when even the Speaker's decisions on points of order are subject to its revision, we cannot, for our souls, perceive any extraordinary, dangerous, or magical influence in the presiding officer of the house of representatives. It is true that the office is one highly honorable: it is equally true that its present incumbents is a gentleman of commanding talents and merited popularity. But Mr. CLAY would probably, in any situation, hold over the minds of those with whom he acted, that degree of influence which gnerous probity, agreeable manners, ardent patriotism, and great genius generally acquire.

When thirty years experience has resulted in no *discovery*, previous to that now promulgated, of mischief from the influence of the Speaker, it is not a little surprising that, at this late day, some timid or servile executive sycophant should propose to disrobe the Chair of the House of its little power, lest that power should be wielded against the administration. Mr. MONROE will not, we presume, feel much obliged to any weak-nerved courtier for thus sounding an alarm of danger to his administration, where none exists, and where surely it is not his interest that it should be forced into existence by indiscreet zeal.

A congressional influence, rivaling that of the executive, so far from furnishing a legitimate cause of alarm, is extremely desirable to every reflecting republican. If our government contains any of the seeds of corruption and tyranny, they are in the executive department.—The power to bestow all lucrative and honorable ministerial offices at home, was not his intend to have given a silent vote; that he was prepared to give his views to the senate, and felt anxious to do so. But after the able discussion and unanswerable arguments of Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. BLEDSOE, it would, he said, be presumption in him to attempt to throw additional light on the subject. As the field of argument had been yielded to them, it would be assailing a vanquished enemy, who seemed to have submitted to discretion. The non-election members submitted to all this, and said not a word in vindication of their opinions. The vote on the bill was 14 to 18.

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ALL ON ONE SIDE!

The order for suppressing the revolutionary establishments at Amelia-Island and Galveston, is not very consistent with the past conduct of the United States in relation to the former place, and to the disputed territory in West Florida. In and before the late war, Amelia-Island, in the hands of the Spaniards, was converted into a nest of smugglers, and a medium for the introduction into our country of imported negroes and prohibited merchandise. The place could then have been quite as justifiably taken as now, especially when it was in the hands of a royal government, which was largely indebted to us for supplies, and from

which we had received numerous injuries and insults. It is at this time in the possession of men who claim to act under the authority of a South American republican government; and it is not now used for more injurious purposes to us, than it was when it was permitted by the Spanish government to become a medium for the violation of our laws by smugglers. It will be remembered too that Pensacola was used to our injury, by the savage and civilized enemy, in the late war, as freely as if it had been a British port, or an Indian town. Still our government scrupulously abstained from "suppressing" the smuggling and other more hostile proceedings against us at those places, except in one instance, in which Gen. JACKSON assumed the responsibility of expelling the British from Pensacola. When we exercised so much forbearance towards the Spaniards, is it consistent; is it honorable; is it justifiable; is it not actually playing into the hands of Spain, for us how to display our energy, our patriotism, and our valor, in "suppressing" the establishments of men, who at least profess to be republican patriots, and have as yet evinced only friendship for the United States? We shall not attempt to justify the present proceedings at Amelia, because we are not sufficiently acquainted with them, and because their justification is not necessary to show the propriety of our animadversions on the conduct of the government in relation to that place. After pocketing so many insults from Spain, it is not very magnanimous to put forth our strength for the purpose of crushing a small band of those who are waging against her. As to the idea, suggested by Mr. NELSON, that the patriots should be obliged to us for suppressing an assemblage disgraceful to their cause, we think that it little becomes us to boast of such an exploit in that point of view, and that the patriots will not feel very grateful for it, when we have refused to perform even the poor office of recognizing their independence. As to the establishment at Galveston, it is necessary only to remark, that we understand that it was some time ago voluntarily relinquished by those who made it.

HUGH NELSON, of VIRGINIA.

It will be seen from the congressional debate which we publish to-day, that in his zeal to defend the executive design of suppressing the assemblies at Amelia and Galveston, Mr. NELSON inserts in his speech, not only what he actually did say, but additional remarks, which, it seems, he intended to make! This is really a novelty in the publication of legislative debates, which we conceive to be disingenuous, and not very honest.

A member of congress should appear, in print, in the dress which he assumed in debate; he should not be permitted to fortify his speech with observations he never uttered, especially when they are merely designed to display a warmer zeal in his devotion to executive policy.

Of two other modes he might have availed himself for the expression of his *important additional views*; he might have given them either in some subsequent debate, or under his own signature in a separate article in the National Intelligencer. However, we should not have noticed this interpolation, this little artifice, in the speech of Mr. NELSON, had we not remembered the disgraceful public denial, by this same gentleman, of certain sentiments which he uttered in a congressional speech on measures preparatory to the late war. He did then say, in substance, in his place, that our constitution was not calculated to stand the shock of war; and he claimed in federalism, in some of the false alarms, which were propagated about French faction and French ambition.

The substance of his speech was faithfully published; it shocked his popularity in Virginia; he became alarmed; he wrote a letter disowning the sentiments attributed to him; he promised to report his speech in the National Intelligencer, as he said he delivered it; but he failed to fulfil his promise; he dared not to change a speech to which there were so many eye-witnesses. In addition to this description of the gentleman's political morality and sincerity, he seldom appears, when he speaks, to have any fixed principle or object; his eloquence can be truly characterized only as boisterous humanity; his feelings, natural or artificial, toss him about without consistency or mercy; he lacks intellectual balsast; his mind is constantly bewildered in its own intricate mazes.

A late London Courier complains that the American ships of war are underrated, or that they have a greater strength than they are rated at. It will be John Bull to make such a complaint, when he was the first to set the example, and pursue the practice; but a late British order in council has directed that henceforward ships shall be rated according to their actual force; and the Courier supposes that America may adopt a similar measure. The chagrin of England at our naval victories, disposes itself in every variety of little excuses, complaints and subterfuges.—"You may know the wounded pigeons by their fluttering." But her people are now very civil in their language to us; and it would mortify us to be behind them in good manners. It would, therefore, be well perhaps to gratify them by changing the rates of our ships *paris fass* with them, especially as we can do so without at all endangering our naval superiority or reputation, and without impairing the ability of our ships and men to beat those of England on equal grounds.

Nat. Intel.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 15.
INDIAN FIGHT.

The Cherokees and their allies, with

the loss of one man killed and a few wounded, have killed 83 and taken upwards of 100 of the confederacy formerly mentioned, with much plunder, and have destroyed the crops and burnt the town of the Osages of Arkansas. It is also said that a number of scalps taken from the whites were found with the baggage of the Osages.

sword and pair of pistols as a testimonial of their admiration of his gallantry and skill in the capture of the Guerriere, was rejected by the federal council. This appears to have been a mistake; but the error does not tend to excuse the disgraceful conduct of the federal legislatures of Connecticut, who, while they ruled the state, passed no complimentary vote on the first of our naval victories, achieved too, as it was, by one of their own native citizens!

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

The latest news from Mexico represents the patriot Gen. Mina as making rapid progress towards the capital of that province. He had cut to pieces three different royal regiments, who had attacked him. His movements are stated to be extremely judicious. He has taken the important posts of Leon and San Luis de Potosi. A royal convoy of 5,000,000 dollars, due at Vera Cruz, was supposed to have been captured by the patriots, bands of whom frequently appeared in view of the walls of that city.

The Steam Boat VESUVIUS, got off the bar at Flint Island on Sunday 14th December, and proceeded on her passage to N. Orleans, where she has probably arrived.

In the senate of Kentucky, Mr. BARRY has introduced a resolution for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and a bill to make a turnpike from Lexington to Cleveland on the Kentucky river.

The following are the yeas and nays in senate, on the bill providing for a new election. Let the public mark the men who said *May* to a measure vindicating the sacred right of free suffrage:

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Bledsoe, Chambers, Given, Johnson, Parks, Perrin, South, outgate, H. Taylor, Thompson, Wood and Yancy—14.

NAYS—Mr. Ewing, Messrs. Bartlett, Bridges, Crutcher, Erc, Faulkner, Griffin, Hardin, Harrison, Hiller, Jones, Owens, Simler, H. Taylor, Welch, Wickliffe, Wilson and Worthington—18.

An express passed through Murfreesborough, Nov. 27, from Gen. Gaines to Gen. JACKSON, bearing intelligence that the Spaniards and Seminole Indians had surrounded his fort near the St. Mary's; and that without immediate assistance, so vastly superior was the enemy's force, Gen. Gaines's troops would fall a sacrifice.

United States' troops were concentrating, at the latest dates, towards Amelia Island, to be joined by a small naval squadron, with a view no doubt, to execute the executive order to suppress the patriot establishment at that place.

Major C. VANDER VENTER, of the army, has been appointed by Mr. CALHOUN Chief Clerk in the war department.

A resolution to inquire into the expediency of constructing a canal to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi, and another canal to unite the waters of the Tennessee with those of the Tombigbee, and otherwise to improve the navigation of the Tennessee, has been adopted in congress, on the motion of the celebrated JOHN HOLMES, of Massachusetts.

The bill totally abolishing the internal taxes, from the 31st inst. has passed the U. S. house of representatives, by a majority of 161 to 5—all the Kentucky members present voted for it. It has no doubt passed the senate, and become a law before this.

JAMES PRESTON is re-elected Governor of the State of VIRGINIA for the year ensuing.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met on Tuesday Dec. 2. ISAAC WEAVER was elected Speaker of the Senate, and WILLIAM DAVIDSON Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM GRAY is unanimously re-elected President of the U. S. Branch Bank at Boston, and JAMES A. BUCHANAN of that at Baltimore.

PROPOSAL
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK ENTITLED

Dialogues Pleasant and Interesting,
Upon the all-important subject in Church Government, *What are the Legitimate Terms of Admission to Visible Church Communion?*

BY ADAM RANKIN,

Pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Kentucky.

IT is agreed, that communion presupposes union; and that, in every association, signs are essential to union and communion; and that invisible union is essential to divine communion. But the question is, whether invisible union alone entitles to visible sacramental communion? This is affirmed on one side, and denied by the other, who maintains that professional union is essential to sacramental communion.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PERSON OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART FIRST.

A Professor of Theology;

His Session;

A Dutch Professor;

Cara, the Professor's wife, and

Adult Sons and Daughters;

A Doctor of Divinity; and

The joint Session of both the Doctors.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART SECOND.

The Professor of Theology, and

A Young Man, an elder in His Session, and

His Student, now on trial for holy office.

These debate the above point before the

Grand Sanhedrin; 1st, From Scripture; 2d,

From facts in the primitive Christian Church;

3d, In the times of reformation; 4th, From

that to this.

SCENE CONTINUED.

Part 3d, Objections canvassed; Part 4th,

The consequences of Sectarian and Anti-Sectarian communion in relation to a particular church; to the church at large, and the surrounding world.

The Sanhedrin is an august assembly of divines and ruling elders, the collected wisdom of the age.

The President, the judge and moderator; for he acts in each as occasion requires, with the utmost propriety and comely majesty, supports order, and conducts the debate.

The Professor is a thorough-bred divine, second to none in pulpit eloquence, long a professor of theology with great eclat; but whether from nature or habit contracted in his office, is somewhat overbearing.

His antagonist, named William, is a youth of handsome abilities, natural and acquired; in modesty pays due respect to his minister, professor and antagonist; but to no man will sacrifice his zeal for truth.

From the relation between the two there was unbounded confidence; all liberties given and taken which might enable each party to do justice to the subject and amuse the assembly with words of witty invention, without fear of offence, by which their Dialogues merited the name of "pleasant and interesting."

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in the form of an octavo volume of about 300 pages, on fine paper, neatly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers, thus bound, will be \$2 50 copy; two dollars printed on fine paper and bound in boards; or \$1 50 on coarse paper in boards.

The patrons and especially the printers, who will interest themselves in this work, shall be acknowledged at least with the common title.

The author intends to publish a list of the subscribers' names, titles and places of abode.

When 300 copies are subscribed, the work shall go to press.

The public's humble Servant,

A. RANKIN.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1817.—
Subscriptions received to the above work, at this office.

S. H. WOODSON,
HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. —1st January 6, 1817.

WOOD WANTED.
Wanted a large quantity of
GOOD SOUND WOOD,

FOR which the highest price will be given
IN CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON
WOOLLEN FACTORY. August 30—tf.

THE CELEBRATED BULL,
RAISED by Mr. Smith, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price good pasture on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

J. NORVELL & CO.

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,
MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON,

Are prepared to execute every kind of PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and promptitude, such as

CARDS, HAND-BILLS,
PLAQUETS, BOOKS,
BLANK FORMS, &c.

They have one of the most complete offices in the country, for printing jobs of every description; and respectively solicit a continuance of that liberal share of support, with which the Kentucky Gazette establishment has hitherto been favored.

July 26—tf

CARDING & FULLING,
AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort, A road, one mile from Lexington—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. ALSO, FULLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round. *FOR SALE*, a quantity of very strong coarse SATEENS, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.
Aug. 15, 1816.—54—tf

A SERVANT WANTED.
WANTED immediately to hire, by the year, a WOMAN SERVANT, qualified to cook, wash, and perform other labor for a small family. Encourage at the Gazette Office.

November 22.—6t

EDWARD.

TAKEN up, by Thomas Smith, in Jessamine County, near Mount Pleasant Meeting House, a BOAN MARE, three years old, two white feet on the right side, a blaze face, about 13½ hands high; appraised to \$15, before me, a justice of the peace for said county. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1817.

JAMES DUNN.

Dec. 13—3t

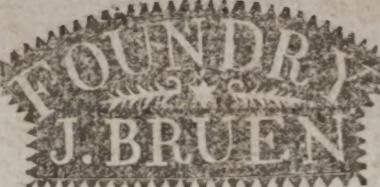
Kentucky Insurance Office,

22d Nov. 1817.

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Office, in Lexington, on Thursday, January 1st, 1817.

C. BRADFORD Cashier.

Nov. 22—6t



BRADFORD & WILSON,
BOOK BINDERS.

HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders, Main-street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches; that all kinds of BRASS & IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice and in the best manner; also BELLS for taverns, court-houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in Cash for thin cast Iron, Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23, 1816.—52—tf

BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the highest price in cash for prime Bear and Otter Skins; delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.

AN ELECTION

OF TRUSTEES of the town of Lexington for the ensuing year, will be held at the court house in said town on the first Saturday in January, under the superintendance of John Bradford and John Fisher.

By order of the Board.

JOHN FOWLER, Esq.

December 6—4t.

The Reporter and Monitor will please insert the above 3 times.

Auction & Commission Business.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,

Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

HAVING made a connection with CHAS.

BUCK, Esq. the Auction & Commission

Business will in future be conducted under the firm of

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN.

At the old stand, corner of Short and Upper streets; where they will punctually attend to any business confided to them.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817.—tf

CASH advanced upon consignments.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers inform the public, that

they have taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the above business exclusively.

All orders and consignments, will be attended to and executed with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings.

A. LE GRAND & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.

N. B. They will also attend particularly to out-of-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms.

Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817.—tf

THE LATTER DAY LUMINARY,

BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BAPTIST BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THIS work shall comprehend the general scope of Missionary and Religious intelligence, interspersed with select moral Essays and Criticisms, interesting fragments of History and Geography, impressive Facts and Anecdotes, Biographical sketches, Reviews, Obituary notices, Poetry, and whatever can be obtained to render the work in the greatest practicable degree acceptable and useful.

The LATTER DAY LUMINARY shall be published quarterly, in the months of February, May, August, and November, commencing with the year 1818. It shall be printed on excellent paper, in the best manner, containing at least 56, probably 64 pages, and shall be conveyed to subscribers, that is, to the principal towns, court-houses, and villages in those sections of the country through which the subscribers are scattered.

The work will be afforded at 25 cents a number, in case the payments are regularly made in advance for two numbers: but the price will be raised to 31½ cents if not paid in advance.

Subscribers shall pay semi-annually, regularly, fifty cents on or before the first day of January, and fifty cents on or before the first day of July. If not paid in advance, the semi-annual payments will be 62½ cents.

Subscribers may cease taking the work at any time, by making known to the publishing Committee a wish to that effect.

Any person who becomes responsible for eight subscribers, or for eight copies, shall have a ninth copy, gratis.

Those who wish to take the ANNUAL REPORT of the Board, shall be supplied with it at 25 cents a copy, to be paid at the same time with one of the semi-annual payments for the Luminary.

WILLIAM STAUGHTON,
BURGUS ALLISON,
HORATIO G. JONES,
LUTHER RICE,

Publishing Committee.

Dec. 13—5t

Subscriptions for the above will be received at this office, and by Mr. Stout, who is agent for this place.

REMOVAL.

BUCK, BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,

HAVE removed their AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE, to the house formerly occupied by John Jordan dead, and lately by Cornelius Coyle; where they will continue in the AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS

AS USUAL.

Regular Sales every Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1817.—tf

Fire ! Fire ! Fire !!!

INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY No. 1.

THE Members will stand their ground at

Meeting, at Mr. O'Clock's, on the 1st Saturday in January, at 6 o'clock P. M.

AN ELECTION

For Officers for 1818 will take place at this meeting—a general attendance is expected.

Dec. 20—3t THOS. M. PRENTISS, Secy.

THE TAMMANY MILLS

ARE again in operation, on an enlarged

scale.

PRICES.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a superior

quality, per bushel. \$5

Do. 100 lbs. 5

Any smaller quantity at the same rate.

BRAN, per bushel. 8 1/2 cts

STOR'S. 12 1/2

SHIP STUFF. 25

CORN MEAL, unusually good. 37 1/2

After the first day of January, the above articles will be delivered, at the prices annexed, to all persons who may desire it, residing within the town limits. Orders left at the Mills, or with the Driver, shall receive prompt attention.

SCREENINGS, &c. sold at the Mills.

The highest prices will constantly be given for WHEAT and CORN.

JOHN & THOS. P. HART.

Lexington, Dec. 20—tf